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ANECDOTES *from the* ROMAN HISTORY.

The Fourth Paper.

IN the Fifth Dictatorship of *Camillus*, the *Romans* gave a remarkable Instance of the violent Measures to which a *People* may be driven, who are so far Enemies to their own Interest, as to give a *ready Belief* to the Insinuations of Men who profess the Service of the Publick —— That great Man, who had been as serviceable to them by his *Councils* as by his *Valour*, whose every Action breath'd the *Patriot*, and whose *whole Life* was devoted to the Good of his Country; the same *Camillus* who rescued his Countrymen from the Dominion of the Barbarous GAULS, when by *Treaty* they had been given into their Power; was, by the Ingratitude of wicked and designing Men, rendered so far odious to the People, whose Good was his single View, as to be *personally insulted* in the Publick Discharge of an Office he held by the Laws of *Rome*, and which he had always applied to the Benefit of those for whose Sakes he possessed it; was even *seiz'd* by Order of the Tribunes, and would have been carry'd before those Engines of Sedition, had he not taken Refuge in the *Senate House*, where, by his extraordinary *Wisdom* and *Address*, he had the Honour of reconciling *the People* to their *own Interests*; A Task sometimes found equal to the greatest Genius.

The general Character of *Camillus*, in which all Historians agree, is, That *He was a good Patriot, had a tender Affection for his Country, and, tho' persecuted by it, could never listen to the Voice of his Resentment.* When the Prevalence of a dangerous Faction bury'd him, for some short Time, in Oblivion, he waited, without Impatience, till the Publick Necessity call'd for his Assistance; then he readily charged himself with the most laborious and difficult Undertakings. 'True Honour, and a Love for the Publick, were 'the sole Rules of his Actions; nor was he once 'guilty of any considerable Oversight in his numerous Employments. He was a *Patrician* by Descent, 'but a *Plebeian* when the Good of the People requir'd 'him to be so; having nothing so much in view as 'putting an End to the Troubles of his Times by 'the Arts of Peace, tho' no Man knew better how 'to turn the Force of Arms to the Advantage of his 'Country.'—— Such was the Merit of *Camillus*:—— And since he receiv'd no milder Treatment from those whom he loaded with so many Obligations, the Dishonour redounding to the *Romans* for their Ingratitude to so true a Friend to their Liberties, and the Countenance they indiscreetly gave to his *restless* and *ambitious* Enemies, ought to teach succeeding Generations the Danger of listening to the Clamours raised against Men whose *Publick Virtues* are the Source of all the Malice exercised against them.

When the *Tarentini*, by Breach of Treaty, and the scandalous Abuse of the Venerable Ambassador of Rome, had drawn the Arms of the Republick against them, they prevailed upon *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, to march to their Assistance; who, to give an Air of *Equity* to his Undertaking, wrote the following Letter to the Consul *Levinus*, Commander of the Roman Army. 'Pyrrhus to Levinus Health. I 'am informed, you command an Army designed 'against *Tarentini*: Disband it immediately, and 'then come and lay your Pretensions before me; 'After I have heard both Parties, I can give Judgment in the Case, and can, by my Arms, inforce 'Obedience to my Sentence.'—— *Levinus* reply'd, 'Know, *Pyrrhus*, we neither admit you as a *Judge*, 'nor fear you as an *Enemy*: Does it become you to 'be a Mediator, who have yourself injur'd us?—— 'We will have no Arbitrator but *Mars*, the Protector of our Arms.'

The Life of *C. Fabricius* is a Pattern of publick and private Virtue, so truly amiable, as cannot be read without Surprize and Veneration: That *Roman* being deputed with *Dolabella* and *Æmilius*, on an Embassy to *Pyrrhus*, the King, from the Report of *Fabricius*'s Poverty, offer'd him great Wealth and large Possessions, on condition of his deserting *Rome*, and joining his Councils; but so far was the great Man from being drawn into the COURT of an ENEMY, that he reply'd, 'You have been truly inform'd 'of my Poverty,— but if you have been led to think 'I am for that Cause less regarded in my Country, or 'in any Degree unhappy, you are extremely deceiv'd. '——Small as my Possessions are, I can still contribute toward the Support of the State, and the Assistance of my Friends. With regard to Honours, 'my Country placer me, poor as I am, upon a Level 'with the Richest: For *Rome* knows no Qualifications for *great* Employments, but *Virtue* and *Ability*. '—She trusts me with the Command of her Armies, 'she confides to my Care the most important Negociations: My Poverty does not lessen my Weight 'in the Senate.—— What then can add to my Fortune! Always attentive to discharge the Duties incumbent on me, I have a Mind free from Self-reproach, and an honest Fame.'

When the Blood lost, and the Treasure expended in the first *Punick* War, had made the *Romans* think so favourably of Peace, as to dispatch an Embassy to *Carthage*, the illustrious Captive *Regulus*, when requested to speak at the Interview in their Senate, gave a signal Instance of his Love for *Rome*, and Contempt of his own Danger, by declaring openly the WEAKNESS *of the* ENEMY, instead of intimating that of his own Country. 'Romans, (said he, addressing himself to the Ambassadors) it is not for your Interest to 'grant the *Carthaginians* a Peace. I know a long, difficult War must have fatigu'd you, and your Finances must have suffer'd by the immense Sums 'you have been at in equipping large Fleets, and 'maintaining great Armies: But are great Enterprizes ever to be completed without Perseverance? I am a Witness that *Carthage* is extremely exhausted, 'and that her being *unable to continue the War*, is the 'sole Motive of her *suing for Peace*. The Islands 'near *Africa* buy you, and your Fleets spread Terror over all the Seas: Your Allies continue peaceable, and serve you with Zeal; while *Carthage* is utterly *destitute of Money*, and can have no Dependance even upon her *own Provinces*.'

The Hostilities committed by *Hannibal* greatly alarmed the *Roman* Army; when *Scipio* addressed his Troops in the following Manner: 'The Enemy you 'are going to engage are not Strangers to the *Romans*: The bare Name of *Carthaginians* is enough 'to make you despise them. Former Wars made 'our Fathers well acquainted with them, and the 'Remembrance of *our* Victories over *them* ought to 'encourage us: *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, which we took 'from them, are Proofs of our Superiority over them.'

Q. Fabius Maximus, who is said by several Writers to have been the greatest *Roman* that ever liv'd, tho' in an extraordinary Manner happy in the Services he did his Country, was yet not fortunate enough to avoid the *Censures* and *Calumnies* of the People, and even of such *Senators* as were led into the ridiculous Measures of his Enemies: For when he had to deal with an Enemy no less formidable than the valorous and prudent *Hannibal*, who was then lately arrived from *Spain*, it is said of *Fabius*, to the Honour of himself, tho' not of the *Roman* People, 'That besides the 'Enemy, he had the Prejudices of the Multitude 'against him, who seldom see into the Bottom of 'Things; and had therefore a new Kind of Victory 'to gain, over his Soldiers, and even over his Officers: *Prudence* and *Caution* are *Restraints*; and he 'was forc'd to bear the Reproach of being *timorous*, 'rather than actually be *imprudent*.' *Minutius* was General of the Horse to *Fabius*, and having been raised to that Honour by the Countenance of the People, took Occasion from the *Caution* and *Delay* of the Dictator, to incense the People against him, and at last, by his Intrigues and Flattery, got himself placed in equal Authority with *Fabius*: But what was the Event! *Minutius* rush'd precipitately upon the Enemy, had half his Army cut to Pieces, and must inevitably have lost the Whole, had not the *Prudence* and *Generosity* of his Colleague rescued him from Destruction: Though it must be remembred to his Honour, that this fully convinced him of his Weakness; for he instantly threw himself and his Troops under *Fabius*'s Protection; and, saluting him, *Father*, 'I presume, said he, illustrious Dictator, to give you the 'Appellation that best expresses my Veneration and 'my Gratitude. I owe you my Life, and my Army 'is indebted to you for its Preservation; you have 'this Day gain'd a double Victory, one over the *Carthaginians*, the other over *Minutius*—— You 'have likewise conquer'd *yourself*, to my Shame, indeed, but to the Advantage of the Republick.'

Yet *Fabius* was, by the giddy *Romans*, for some time talk'd of as a *Coward*, and one *fearful* of *warlike* Action: But in Reply to these Aspersions, he said to his Friends; 'I should be more fearful than they 'make me, if, through Dread of *idle Railleries* and 'Reproaches, I should abandon my *own Reason*: It is 'not inglorious to have Fear for the Safety of one's 'Country: The Man is not fit to rule others, who 'shall be startled and give ground upon the Noise of 'Rumours and Calumnies; for, by such Conduct, he 'subjects *himself* and the *Government* to the Frenzy of 'those he ought to command.'

Thus spoke the great *Fabius* of himself; agreeably to which he gave the following Advice to *Æmilius Paullus*, his Successor,—— 'A little Steadiness '(said he) will raise you above your *two Enemies* and 'popular *Rumours*,—— true Merit may be obscured 'for a time; but it will soon recover its Lustre. To 'despise *trifling* Honours, is the sure Way to acquire 'true Glory: You will be call'd *Coward*, but the Enemy 'will dread your *Fearfulness* and admire your *Prudence*. 'Not to hazard any thing; not to fight, but upon 'sure Grounds; to take all Advantages one's self, and 'not to suffer the Enemy to take any; are certain 'Steps to immortal Honour, tho' your Reputation 'suffer for a Moment.'

ALC. SIDNEY.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Dec. 16 Sailed the Adam, George Parish, and the Mary, Thomas Howison, both for Holland.

Bristol, Dec. 22. Since my last arrived the Minerva, Alden, from Jamaica.

Dartmouth, Dec. 21. Came in the Amsterdam Galley, Hendrick, of and from Amsterdam for Falmouth and Naples; and the Victory, Prichard, of and from Dunkirk for San Lucar. Wind S. W.

Exmouth, Dec. 19. Arrived the Elizabeth, Withall, from Newfoundland; the Friendship, Spry, from Maryland; the Endeavour, Lye, from Newfoundland; and the Betty, Smith, from Hamburgh. Sail'd the Careful Bridget, Jappe, for Cork; the Dolphin, Hodder, for Madeira and South Carolina; the Rose in Jane, Atkinson, from the Sea by contrary Winds, bound for Whitby.

Weymouth, Dec. 22. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Severn, Whitton, of Bristol from Amsterdam for South Carolina. Wind S. S. W.

Pool, Dec. 22. Sailed the Fortune, Woodbourn, of and for Lancaster; and the Stadt, Morrison, for Bayonne. Came in the Thomas and Eliz. Henning, from London; and the Swift, Major, from Newfoundland: 'Who last Tuesday, about 15 Leagues 'to the W. S. W. off Scilly, spoke with the Penelope, Brail, of Bristol for South Carolina, all well 'on board. The Sturminster, Hooper, of this 'Place, bound from Newfoundland for Lisbon, was 'by a violent Gale of Wind drove into the Bottom of 'the Bay of Biscay, and was by some Spanish Boats 'carried into St. Sebastian's.'

Cowes, Dec. 22. Came in the Prelada, Davis, from London for Oporto; the Thomas and Susan, White, from Dieppe; and the Carten, Cock, from Boulogne. 'This last brings News of an Embargo being laid on 'all French Vessels in that Place.'

Southampton, Dec. 23. Arrived the Etherald, Bishop, of London from Canso; the Wickham, Curtis, from Amsterdam; and the Two Marys, Gordon, from Guernsey. Sailed the Tagus, Showers, from London for Oporto; the Penelope, Jones, of this Place for Gibraltar; and the Two Friends, Sparke, for Guernsey. A Calm.

Deal, Dec. 23. Wind S. W. The outward-bound Ships failed this Morning. 'Several small Vessels 'have gotten the wreck'd Ship from off the Goodwin Sands.' Remain the Dunkirk Man of War and the Dutch East India Ship for Holland. 'Several Ships are coming down, my Boat is gone off 'to meet them, their Names in my next.'

Gravesend,

Gravesend, Dec 22. Paſs'd by the Richard and Eliza, Bradford, from Oſtend; the Lady Elizabeth, Bredemus, from Amſterdam; and the Richard and Hannah, Smith, from Dunkirk.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Gibraltar, the Goodfellow, Sanders, from Leghorn.

At Glaſgow, the Renfrew, Campbell, from Virginia.

At Falmouth, the Charming Sally, Webb, from South Carolina.

Off of the Lizard, the Endeavour, Newſon, from Barbados for London, 'having loſt all her Maſts in 'a Storm, in the Latitude of 43 Degrees 30 Minutes 'North.

At Aldborough, the Johannes, Beckman, and the Anna Catharina, Siemſon, from Hamburgh for London.

LONDON.

The Letters from Turky mention the Death of Neville Coxe, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Aleppo.

We hear from Winton, that the Rev. Mr. Eyre, Second Maſter of Winchester School, has reſign'd.

We hear of ſeveral Dutch, French and Spaniſh Veſſels being loſt on the South Part of Spain.

Yeſterday at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon ended the Poll for Common-councilman of St. Sepulchre's Precinct, in the Ward of Farringdon-without, when Mr. Maſter was choſen by a great Majority, and thereupon declared duly elected.

The Inhabitants of the Ward of Faringdon-within, at their Wardmote on Friday laſt appointed 6 Houſeholders of their Ward to inſpect the Diſpoſal of ſeveral former Watch Rates. This Inſpection is occaſion'd by the Watch Rates of that Ward being almoſt doubled, under the Sanction of the late Act of Parliament for better regulating the nightly Watch, &c. altho' there is no additional Stand, and but four Watchmen added to the former Number.

Yeſterday their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales went from Norfolk-Houſe in St. James's Square to their Houſe at Kew, in order to keep their Chriſtmaſs.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Shannon, Field Marſhal of his Maj ſty's Forces, &c. who has been very dangerouſly ill, was Yeſterday much better; but 'tis ſaid a Mortification in one of his Arms is ſtill much fear'd.

Next Friday the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty will view all the ſuperannuated Seamen worn out in the Service of the Crown, in the Garden behind the Admiralty Office, in order to their being minuted down for the Penſion of Greenwich Hoſpital.

Yeſterday Morning died very rich, at her Houſe in Woodſtock-ſtreet near Broadſtreet, Mrs Crew, Relict of George Crew, Eſq; a near Relation to the late Lord Biſhop of Durham.

The ſeveral General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, for the Year enſuing, are to begin and to be held on the following Days, viz.

Thurſday the Third Day of January, 1739.
Wedneſday the Ninth Day of April
Thurſday the Third Day of July } 1740
Wedneſday the Eighth Day of October

Yeſterday Morning Thomas Fotherby, of Wells in the County of Somerſet, Eſq; was married at Queen's Square Chapel, to Miſs Binks, youngeſt Daughter of —— Bincks, of Chelmsford in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; a young Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and a Fortune of 5000 l.

Yeſterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 36766, 1000 l. No. 28479, 3190, 27060, 8411, 59211, 33757, 42888, 45026, 18626, each 100 l. No. 31737, 27420, 57605, 21221, 8159, 6257, 1806, 15731, 19924, 14044, 25981, 55415, 38400, each 50 l.

This being Chriſtmaſs-Day, the ſame will be obſerved at Court as a high Feſtival, when the Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath, will appear in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

On Saturday Morning a Man was found drowned in a Ditch in St. George's Fields, ſuppoſed to have been in Liquor, and fell in on Friday Night; his Body was carried to the Watch-houſe, but we do not hear he is owned.

On Sunday laſt his Grace the Duke of Marlborough was taken ſuddenly ill at his Houſe in Piccadilly, which prevented his Grace's intended Journey to his Regiment at Worceſter.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	06 31	Evening 06 57

Bank Stock 139. India 159. South Sea 97, 97 1-half. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 111. Five per Cent. ditto 95 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 88. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. 7 s. Prem. South Sea ditto ——. Bank Circulation 2 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 6 l. 13 s.

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No ſooner is is taken ſcarcely, but all manner of Uneaſineſs vaniſhes, as if by Inchantment, and the Patient becomes as perfectly well and free from Pain, as if no ſuch Malady had ever been, and this it not only accompliſhes for the preſent, in all Perſons whatſoever, but alſo, by totally ſubduing all Sharpneſs in the Blood and Juices, it certainly prevents any Return of the PILES for the future, ſo as intirely to cure that Illneſs, and thereby prevent Fiſtula's and other direful Conſequences, that cannot be too much dreaded.
Thouſands of Men and Women, who had for many Years more or leſs, been wretchedly afflicted with the PILES, have at once been perfectly cured by this great Remedy, to their no leſs Joy and Comfort than Admiration.
It is ſo ſafe, that a ſucking Child might take it without Inconvenience, for it never occaſions the leaſt Trouble or Diſorder, and is ſo very agreeable to take, as not to give Diſtaſte to the niceſt Palate. Is ſold only at Jacob's Coffee houſe, againſt the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-ſtreet, behind the Royal-Exchange, at 5 s. a Pot, with Directions.

The moſt Delightful Fragrant TINCTURE *for the Breath, Teeth and Gums.*
AT once uſing makes the BREATH moſt charmingly ſine, ſweet, and pleaſant, the Teeth perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the moſt certain Cure for the SCURVY in the GUMS in the World
It infallibly preſerves the Breath, Teeth and Gums in their utmoſt Beauty and Perfection, if they are no Ways diſorder'd; and if they are, immediately rectifies all their Defects; for the ſame Minute it is uſed it makes the moſt offenſive Breath ſmell incomparably fine and charming, and in a ſhort Time ſo effectually cures, that a diſagreeable Breath will not return.
It inſtantly makes the blackeſt and moſt foul Teeth extremely white and delicately beautiful; infallibly preſerves them from decaying, and thoſe a little decay'd from becoming worſe; abſolutely cures the Scurvy in the Gums, be it ever ſo inveterate, cauſing the Fleſh to grow up to the Teeth again, when almoſt eaten quite away, and aſſuredly fixens loſe Teeth to Admiration. It is to be uſed but a few Drops at a Time, is exceeding pleaſant, and leaves a very grateful and delectable Flavour in the Mouth.
In a Word, for moſt delightfully performing, and quickly curing an ill-ſcented Breath, for immediately making the blackeſt Teeth moſt excellently white, certainly faſtening them when looſe, effectually preſerving them from rotting or decaying, and infallibly curing the Scurvy in the Gums, it has not its Equal in the Univerſe, as all the Quality and principal Gentry, who uſe it acknowledge.
It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyſhop, at the Rose and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3 s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

The Great Carminative.
A moſt famous Tincture for the Wind Cholick,
IN what Part ſoever lodged; for at once taking, and in five Minute's Time, it perfectly cures the ſevereſt Gripings in the Guts, and immediately expels the Wind from the Stomach or Bowels (as it were) to a Miracle.
For all wandering Pains in any Part ſoever, which are to ſome Perſons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatiſm, in others the Gout (miſtaken many times under the Notion of Scorbutick Ailments) this famous Medicine has not its Fellow, having wrought Wonders in theſe Caſes on great Numbers of People, who, before taking it, could neither ſit, ſtand, nor lie at Eaſe; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, and in taking leſs than half a Bottle, were abſolutely freed from their preſent Pain, and, by a ſhort Continuance of the Courſe, recovered to perfect Health again.
As for any Belchings or Hiccups, proceeding from Wind or, in ſhort, in any Caſe of Wind, it may be depended on as the beſt, ſafeſt, moſt expeditious, and moſt ſovereign Remedy ever yet known.
It is ſold only by Mr. King, Printſeller, in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange, and by Mr. Martin, Toy-man, at the Sign of the Duke of Cumberland in Cranbourn-alley, near Leiceſter-fields, at 3 s. the Bottle.
By the ſaid Mr. King and Mr. Martin is alſo ſold for 3 s. the Bottle.

The Princely beautifying LOTION.
Whoſe INIMITABLE VIRTUES and TRANSCENDENT EXCELLENCIES have gained it ſo much Reputation, that envious Imitators endeavour, tho' in vain, to counterfeit it.
It beautifies the Face, Neck, and Hands to the utmoſt Perfection, and is in the greateſt Eſteem amongſt Ladies, &c. of the firſt Quality. No Words can ſufficiently expreſs its Virtues; for it is not of the Nature of Paint, which puts a falſe and unnatural Gloſs on the Skin; but is a Remedy that, by its Uſe, really gives a Luſtre to the moſt Beautiful, by ſhewing the fine Features of the Face, and is ſo ſafe, not having the leaſt Grain of Mercury in it, that it may be taken inwardly, and if ſmelled to, is really good againſt Vapours.
It infallibly kill Worms in the Face, takes away Freckles, Spots, Wrinkles, Pits, or Marks of the Small-Pox, and aſſuredly cures any Defects in the Face, giving a charming youthful Luſtre and fine Air to the Features, to Admiration.
As for ſuch Perſons as are of a ſwarthy Complexion, or troubled with any diſagreeable Redneſs, Roughneſs, Morphew, Heats, or the like, it is not to be parallel'd; for it immediately ſmooths, clears, plumps, nouriſhes, and whitens the Skin to the laſt Degree, and makes thoſe Perſons who before look'd hagged and old, to look young, beautiful, and fair, and, in ſhort, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet known or made publick, for clearing and beautifying the Skin.

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